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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1881. NUMBER 31.

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The Light of Love.

The night has a thousand eyes,
The day has but one;
Yet the light of the world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
The heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

Humorous.

According to the New York Express, it is the boy on top of the molasses hogshead who sings: "Oh for a thousand tongues."

An editor who was told that his last article was as clear as mud, said, "Well, that covers the ground, anyhow."

Of a miserly man somebody wrote: "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart couldn't."

The old gentleman of sixty who was taken in by the confidence game had evidently arrived at a "green old age."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"Where are you going so fast, Mr. Johnson?" "Home, sir, home; don't detain me, I have a new bonnet for my wife, and must deliver it before the fashion changes."

In Illinois parties are not permitted to testify to crimes seen through a key-hole. This is regarded as a thrust leveled at mothers-in-law.

A Russian claims to have found a new substitute for rubber. It is strongly suspected that while traveling in this country recently he tackled a ham sandwich at a restaurant.

A certain musical critical is so full of music that he eats soup with a tuning fork.—Boston Globe. We presume it is also natural for him to panse and rest at a bar.—Somerville Journal.

There is a romance in figures. A young man met a girl, 1er, married her, and took her on a wedding 2er.—How is that 4er romance?—Boston Journal of Commerce. It's 7ly.—Salem Sunbeam.

"This is stew bad," remarked a lunch fiend to a restaurauter, when furnished with an oyster stew with sour milk. "You've struck here one stew often," was the calm reply.—Keokuk Gate City.

John Bull will continue to send for American beef until he finds himself confronted with a hunk off the hind leg of a Tennessee steer. Then diplomatic relations between the two nations will cease.—Atlanta Constitution.

Dickey had been silent during his Thanksgiving dinner, but finally he rested his fat elbows on the table, with knife and fork upright in either hand, and gave a great sigh and said, "I wish turkeys could be made double-breasted."

Of a clergyman in Massachusetts whose pugilistic propensities caused him to be called behind his back "the fighting parson," it is told that one of his parishioners asked him to preach from Matthew 5, 39—"Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." Certainly he would, the next Sunday. And there was a great crowd to hear how one of his temperament would treat such a subject. After giving out the text, he said the meaning was very clear and the doctrine very satisfactory. "If a man smite thee on the right cheek, it may have been a mistake; it may have been in sudden passion and repented at once. You should bear it, and turn to him the other cheek in order to learn what the intention is. But if he smite you again, let him have it! for there is no Scripture against that."—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

"They are marrying like forty in our neighboring parish of East Feliciana. No less than five felicitous unions were formed in one week, as evidenced in the last number of the Clinton Watchman. Baton Rouge is away behind in that sort of business."—Capitolian.

We print this paragraph for the benefit of certain young ladies in this city. They might find it advantageous to visit East Feliciana at once.

A NEGRO BISHOP IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Among the most interesting features of the recent gathering of the bishops of the Anglican Communion in London, was the presence of the bishop of Hayti, an African, born in the United States, and consecrated in Grace Church, New York, in 1874. Bishop James Theodore Holley, the present bishop of Hayti, is a man of excellent gifts and of a genuine missionary spirit. He received an especially cordial welcome on his appearance among the English and American bishops at Lambeth, and he won the respect and esteem of all who came to know him. While in London Dean Stanley invited him to preach in Westminster Abbey, on St. James, and his sermon, founded on the request of the mother of James that her two sons might sit respectively at the right and left hand of Christ and His kingdom, ended with the following prayer:

"And now on the shores of old England, the cradle of that Anglo-Saxon Christianity by which I have been in part, at least, illuminated, standing beneath the vaulted roof of this monumental pile, redolent with the piety of bygone generations during so many ages, in the presence of the

"Storied urn and animated bust,"

that hold the sacred ashes and commemorate the buried grandeur of so many illustrious personages, I catch a fresh inspiration and new impulse of the divine missionary spirit of our common Christianity; and here, in the presence of God, of angels and of men, on this day sacred to the memory of an apostle whose blessed name was called over me at my baptism, and as I lift up my voice for the first, and perhaps, the only time in any of England's sainted shrines, I dedicate myself anew to the work of God, of the Gospel of Christ, and of the salvation of my fellowmen in the far distant isle of the Caribbean sea, that has become the chosen field of my Gospel labors.

"O thou Savior Christ, Son of the living God, who, when thou wast spurned by the Jews of the race of Shem, and who, when delivered up without cause by the Romans of the race of Japhet, on the day of thy crucifixion, hadst thy ponderous cross borne to Golgotha's summit on the stalwart shoulder of Simon, the Cyrenian, of the race of Ham, I pray thee, O precious Savior, remember that forlorn, despised and rejected race, whose son thus bore thy cross, when thou shalt come in the power and majesty of thy eternal kingdom to distribute thy crowns of everlasting glory!

"And give to me then, not a place at thy right hand or at thy left, but only the place of a gatekeeper at the entrance of the holy city, the New Jerusalem, that I may behold my redeemed brethren, the servants of the Lord, entering therein to be partakers with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob of all the joys of thy glorious and everlasting kingdom."—Southern Watchman.

IMPROVE THE FARM.

If the farmer improves his farm he improves his financial condition. The more valuable he makes it, the more his capital stock is increased, the larger will be his returns, and when he dies the larger will be the patrimony he leaves his family. Fix up the old home then. Clean out the fence corners. Destroy the noxious weeds. Grub out the hazel and thistle. Burn out the stumps. Clean off the logs and stones. Make a paradise on earth of your farm, for are you not to live on it while you remain on earth, and will not your family live on it when you lie in yonder graveyard? Plant out young orchards so that your family may enjoy the good fruit that you had the foresight and energy to provide for them.

Attention! Military!

I am anxious to have furnished me immediately the names of all military organizations in the United States, composed of colored men, with the name and post office address of their commanding officers. Friends and friendly newspapers all over the country by calling attention of proper parties, to this request, will greatly oblige

Chris. A. Fleetwood,
P. O. Box 67,
Washington, D. C.

LABOR QUESTIONS.

How to keep a sufficient supply of competent labor is an important problem with the sugar planters. All plans that overlook the comforts and privileges of the laborer will fail. The laborer has as clear a right so suit himself in the selection of his surroundings, as the planter has, before a contract limits him. A contract with too many or unreasonable conditions fails to be advantageous, because it must be forcibly and not heartily carried out. A dissatisfied laborer is an unprofitable one in all cases.

The instability of labor here is due in a great mesure to its lack of ownership or fixed interest in the soil; so that every year the rivalry or competition between the planters is brought to bear upon a homeless class, ignorant in many things, yet able to appreciate the highest bidder in the market, whether cash or other advantages are the consideration to change his employers. Like influence control labor all over the world, white or black, and it requires an unprejudiced sound judgment to deal with them.

The negroes are anxious to obtain homes of their own. Some of them enjoy the full confidence of their employers, and probably reciprocate. Why not propose to them the sale of a small homestead, on long time, at moderate price, with the privilege of paying either in labor or cash? This would attach them to a place, and lead to mutual interests and relations of a profitable character. Labor will exercise a certain degree of independence; this is inevitable. It has ambitions and love of the comforts of life that will find vent. Let these be considered and reasonably assented to.—Free Press.

WHAT SENATOR CONKLING SAYS.

"Gath" telegraphs to the Cincinnati Enquirer as follows: "Senator Conkling has not hesitated to converse on the subject of the insinnations made against him for befriending Mrs. Sprague. He talks on this subject with an eloquence, and almost a tearfulness, his oldest friends have never observed in him. He has newspapers from every part of the country, and even from Mexico, charging these imputations on both himself and the lady; and he says it is monstrous that there can be no punishment for such deliberate and wanton stabbing of innocent people. He speaks of Mrs. Sprague's children, and of his own family, as common victims of this universal defamation. He says Mrs. Sprague is as pure a woman as lives, and suffered incredibly to keep her good name and her children's. Conkling pays the highest kind of eulogy to Chief Justice Chase, of whom he says: "He was one of the grandest figures produced in our history." He says if there was gratitude of the commonest kind among the people of the land, they would rush to his daughter's defense, instead of assuming the meanest to be true concerning her.

One gentleman, referring to Conkling's excitement on the subject, said he talked as if it was a relief to his feelings to bring this subject out; and never in the secret sessions of the Senate, when he has made the ablest speeches of his life, has he equaled his remarks on the Sprague case.

Hon. Frederick Douglass writes as follows for the Christmas number of the Inter-Ocean:

"At this interesting hour, joyous yet solemn, when the good old year 1880 has nearly filled up the measure of its days, and is soon to take its place among the shadows of the infinite palls, and anxious expectation is awaiting the advent of the first day of the first year of the last score of the century, let me congratulate the readers of your stalwart journal upon the achievements by which the departing year has been distingnished, and mingle my fervent aspirations with those of the free, progressive, and patriotic citizens of the Republic, for wisdom and justice to guide and control our national councils, and for union, prosperity, and peace to all sections of our common country.

In bidding good-bye to the old year, I commend to you the old, ree, progressive North, and in welcoming the new year, with equal fervor I commend to you the prospectively free and progressive new South."

THE THREE S's.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution sensibly says: "Shops, schools, and small farms are the things that the Southern people most desire. They want shops in which to treble the value of their raw material, schools in which to prepare children of all colors and conditions for citizenship, and small farms on which to illustrate what Southern soils and sun are capable of. The three S's constitute the best hope and reliance of the South."

The above paragraph is from one of our exchanges. It is as full of sound practical sense as an egg is of meat.

The importance of schools for the colored people cannot be over estimated. Upon this question the Southern Watchman truthfully remarks:

"The time is ripe for making the illiteracy of the south a national question. The public conscience, that, since 1865, has slept so comfortably over a million of ignorant Negro voters, as powerful for evil as for good, is quickened. Our new President is fitted to be a leader in the movement."

* * * * * *

"There other crimes against the Negro than bulldozing. Politicians who have had the power to light up the dark places of the south, and conquer cruelty by the spread of ideas and of truth through aid to the cause of education, caring more for votes than for manhood, have relied more on bayonets than on spelling books. Had they relied on the latter rather than on the former, and given the ex slave education with the ballot, he could have taken better care of himself, and been for better fitted for the vantage ground toward which circumstances are now pushing him. The Negro will have the balance of power in more than one state. The constitutional question involved is a weak apology for neglect. They did not care any more than they tried and they did not try to supply the deepest need of the Negro.

The coming danger in the South is from throngs of voters too ignorant to realize their duty, who will sell their ballots to the man who shall give them the biggest bribe or barbecue.

This evil is growing in the land; checked only by intelligence and morality. It threatens New England, where bargaining for votes is on the increase. There is a terror to come from that source, in the South more terrible than anything in the past. Under injustice men react, and may be ennobled, while the persecutor is sure to suffer in the end.

From self-indulgence there is no reaction. It pushes men down as no wrong ever does. Luxury, and not oppression, has ruined the nations. In the recent hard times our country gained more in character than it lost in money.

The Negro and the Country will suffer more from bribery than from intimidation.

Rights first, but not rights alone, for the Negro and the Indian in our land."

The New York Tribune says: "A great moral revival is going on in South Carolina. The Legislature is tussling with the evils of dram-drinking, dueling and carrying concealed weapons, all at once. Perhaps it is too much to expect that it will take hold of bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing. Old fashioned South Carolinians are already accusing it of shaking the pillars of society."

It wouldn't do any harm to have such a revival in Louisiana. The "pillars of society" in such matters need a little shaking in that locality.

The New York Sun is not in favor of a civil service system which means office for life. It very truthfully says: "Once let a set of even minor clerks get firmly established in office, with a guarantee of permanency—a legal protection against removal save by the action of a many-headed commission—and the aristocracy of office and the insolence of every petty official would begin to appear."—Hawkeye.

"Begin to appear," are not the words gentlemen, soon become intolerable, you mean.

Items of Interest.

Henry Washington, a colored boy 18 years of age, was hanged at Jackson, Miss., for murder.

The commission to try Cadet Whittaker will meet in New York City (instead of West Point.) Jan. 20.

Wendell Phillips says that no reform, moral or intellectual, ever came down from the upper classes of society.

South Bend, Indiana, has a boy 14 years of age whom a court of competent jurisdiction has pronounced to be the father of a bouncing baby.

Who is your coming Senator,
Pray, tell me if you can?
Ohio, answerring, thunders forth,
None else than JOHN' S HERMAN.
—Cincinnati Commercial.

General Burnside is confident that Senator Don Cameron will be Secretary of War. A movement is on foot in California to secure that portfolio for General McDowell.

General Beale, of Washington, the friend General Grant always stops with, owns one of the largest farms in the world, 250.000 acres, 48.000 of which are under cultivation.

The latest announcement regarding the coming court martial of Cadet Whittaker says that Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, and ex-Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, will be his able and eloquent defenders.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia has decided that an absence for seven years or more on the part of a husband, with no tidings from him, raised the presumption that he was dead, and that the wife could act a *feme sole.*

Ex-governor Warmoth, of Louiana, is interesting himself in the formation of a new political party. Like some other new party men, he originated in Missouri, which is no recommendation. He must, however, be credited a shrewd politician, audacious and magnettic.—Inter Ocean.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is now a democrat in name as well as in practice. He was one of the vice-presidents of a democratic meeting in New York the other evening. The Sun will here after shine only for democrats.—Hawkeye.

Russel Sage has $4,000,000 per annum; Jay Gould, $5,000,000; Vanderbilt, $10,000,000. Yet none of these man can ever know the joy which lights up the impecunious coutenance when its happy possessor suddenly digs out of the corner of an old vest a long-forgotten quarter.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

General Longstreet has witten a letter from Constantinople in which he advances the idea that the only way to build up the Republican party in the South is through the influence of Southern Republicans. This theory has not been acted upon by the present administration, but he hopes that it will be the policy of the President-elect.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 7.—A paper has been prepared and agreed to by nearly all the Congressmen elect, urging upon General Garfield the selection of an Indiana man as a member of his Cabinet. It is stated that a meeting of the members of the State Central Committee was held last night and a resolution was passed recommending the Hon. John C. New to be Secretary of the Interior.

Judge Tourgee expresses the belief that General Gardfield's official conduct will justify the highest expectation, and "make his election to the presidency an incident of a great life rather than the climax of a weak one."

The *Inter Ocean* facetiously remarks:

"The present Congress has now a little less than two months until time to it shall be no more. Fortunately the condition of the country is such that if the honorable members should all go to sleep for two months nothing would materially suffer.

The census shows 722,588 colored population in Georgia.

Many a man has been wrecked on a deck of cards, and more have been drowned in a pool of whisky.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1881.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Washington dispatches indicate that the double affidavit business is to be revived.

The Burlington Hawkeye says: "President Hayes will soon March 4th from the White House."

A delegation of prominent colored men, headed by Gen. Elliott, of South Carolina, called upon Gen. Garfield yesterday. The particulars of the interview will appear in next week's paper.

Mr. W. L. Posey, of Pattersonville, and Mr. Henry Rozier, of Morgan City, have placed us under obligations by the interest manifested in our behalf. Go on with the good work, gentlemen, you are building wiser than you know.

The Philadelphia *Spectator* says: "R. T. Greener wants a place in Garfield's cabinet. Modesty will be the death of Prof. Greener."

We expect the Professor said in an audible voice after reading that paragraph: "You are another."

Owing to the failure of our printer to put in his appearance this week, the paper will make its appearance a little behind time. But we are glad, at last, to assure our readers that we have made arrangements for the future which will prevent its recurrence, and enable us to get out strictly on time.

The Natchitoches *Vindicator* is opposed to the calling of a constitutional convention and calls upon those who favor it to particularize the evils of which they complain n the present constitution. They are in the same fix you were a few years ago, Mr. Cosgrove "out" and want a change.

Col. Robt. Harlan, of Cincinnati, in a published interview expresses the opinion that "Gen. Garfield will give the colored race a fuller representation than they have ever before had, and that the leaders should rally to the support of his administration."

"It do move" as is evidenced by the following from the Indianapolis *Leader*:

"Thirty years ago the Indiana Legislature was engaged in concocting brutal laws to prevent the entrance ot colored people into this State. Now a member of the race then proscribed, is a member of the Legislature. Time sets all things right.

His Opportunity.

There are occasions in the life of a public man when he seems to be specially favored by fortune to signalize his career. Few American Presidents have been elected whose opportunities, if properly utilized, promise them a more brilliant future than Gen. Garfield's. He will come into power at a period when embittered passions and sectional hatreds begotten of a fierce civil war, have almost passed into matters of history. Dilapidation of estates, poverty and antagonism of races, which were left in this section in the wake of the grim monster of war, have about spent their force and crawled into dark caverns from the gaze of humanity. The frightful breakers which threatened the ship of State under eight years's captaincy of Gen. Grant, and the treacherons shoals near which this national craft has scudded for a time, under the amiable seamanship of the present executive, will soon be left as so many marks of reckoning in the navigation of Mr. Garfield. If the solid South and all the causes which built and tolerated it, are to remain longer to confront the incoming President with his hideous form, he will have the consolation that the substance has been knocked out of it, and time will ere long bring the shattered timbers to the ground. Every prospect in the near future pleases; and if the whole of "the sweet bye and bye of his administration shall not be really sweet to himself, his party and, above all, to the country, Mr. Garfield will have himself, and nobody else, to blame for it. For as the beauties of an unclouded sun in these artic days can delight no eye that will see them, so will the rare opportunities to add to his great name presented to Gen. Garfield pass into nothingness, if he fail to grasp and use them aright. The general wants of the country having released themselves to a large extent by the revival of business from the tardy course and weakness of statemanship, the troubles of Garfield's administration will come largely from the conflicting interests which either will really exist or will be made to so appear, from the selfish schemes of designing politicians: We have a marked regard for the abilities of Gen. Garfield. The man who, by his unaided exertions can buffet the opposition of the world and rise to his present exalted place, is made of extraordinary metal. We have, therefore, a strong faith in the ability of the President-elect to grapple with success the necessities of the party in the North, and of the white members of it in the South. Our purpose, in this article, is to point to only a single feature of party want. Now, more than at any time, the colored people have discovered a unity of wish in asking for representation in the Cabinet of the new administration. The stroke of personal freedom, which Lincoln gave the race, and Grant and his successor have confirmed by the appointment of members of the race to subordinate positions of trust and emolument, can receive its climax under an administration elected to the acceptance of all classes and sections of our regenerated nation. Has Gen. Garfield the courage to come up to the demand of the day? Will he, can he, rise up above the average American statesman, commonly narrow in his comprehension where the welfare of the Negro is in question, and call one of the race to his council board? That he can readily find many reasons which will be approved by the tender-footed and prejudiced against calling a colored man into his Cabinet, we have no doubt; but that he can satisfy his own mind by reasons founded on the genius of our government, and even on mere questions of party policy, not to comply with the almost universal wish of the colored people to be represented in the Cabinet, will be to suppose that republicanism and progress are no longer synonimous terms. To call a colored man into the Cabinet is a powerful fulcrum on which the whole race will be placed to work its destiny with greater facility. Not that the offices which would come from such a source are in themselves essential means to the elevation of a race; not at all; but the practical showing of our common participation in the government with the other races, as we develop the necessary qualifications to that end, will go furthest to kill out what remains of prejudice against us, and at the same time be an incentive to such of the race that desire to follow public life to fit themselves with becoming industry. A colored Cabinet appointment would be a great education to us of the South, and do much to rid the civil service of the colored men who, thought unfit from lack of education to hold certain positions, are ever clamorous for office, because they can command votes. The mastery of votes is always desirable in a party; but the capacity to hold them by the powerful chain of reason and thought, which is generally the possession of only the trained mind, is much more desirable; and if Gen. Garfield will put in his Cabinet a representative man who will stimulate this novel but effective process of educating our race, he will take a distinguished rank in the annals of the nation.

Signs of the Times.

From every direction in the South evidences are multiplying that a more liberal and progressive spirit is manifesting itself among the white citizens. The unreasoning prejudices that blinded them to their true interest, walled them in solid phalanx, and made them the dupes of designing demagogues is slowly but surely melting away and the independent manhood which characterizes and constitutes the grandeur of the white people of the Northern and Western States is rapidly developing.

The late election in Georgia furnishes ample proof of this.

Senator Brown refering to it, says:

"In the recent canvass for the senatorship, my opponent had the united support of all the irreconciliables. The defeat he encountered was, I believe, a death blow to bourbomism in my state. My success was less a personal success than it was a triumph of New Georgia over Old Georgia. No, I do not believe that the obstructionists and foes of progress in Georgia can ever rally their shattered forces again. Our state will enjoy the benefits of this victory in a thousand different ways, and liberal, progressive ideas have now gained an impetus that cannot be stayed."

The "New Georgia" refered to by the Senator was nothing more than the exercise, for the first time since the war, of the right of the whitemen in Georgia to entertain differences of opinions on political questions and take issue on them before the people. It was a bold move and and required men of brain and nerve. Fortunately for Georgia and we believe for the whole South, Senator Brown, Gov. Colquit and General Gordon were equal to the emergency. It was a grander and broader victory than even the Senator conceives. Its influence will be felt in every state south of Mason and Dixon's line and we shall be greatly surprised if, at the very next election in Lonisiana, the bourbon, bulldozing, irreconciliable element are not relegated to private life forever.

The signs of the times all point in this direction and the exercise of ordinary wisdom and prudence on the part of the colored masses will accomplish this much to be desired end, which cannot fail to prove a blessing to the state.

The Irish World is in favor of "welcoming the colored brother in the Land Leagues," It says, truly:

"The negro, like every other oppressed race, will yet find out that there is no liberty without the soil, and that emancipation for poor men, without access to the prime sources of life, is a snare and a delusion. He is a marked example of a defrauded workingman who thinks he is liberated from slavery, but has has hardly begun to stir his main shackles."

Illinois has no bonded debt and over $1.000.000 in the Treasury. It is a good State to move to.—*Inter-Ocean.*—Especially from this debt burdened city.

PROGRESSING.

The reduction made last week in the price of subscription for the LOUISIANIAN was a wise thing. During the week we have received quite a respectable number of new subscribers and are promised many more at an early day. This is as it should be. And our patrons and friends will find by the continual improvement in the paper that we are endeavoring to deserve their friendship and support.

In the pursuit of journalism we have never made a dollar. On the contrary it has cost us hundreds. The tax has been borne cheerfully because we hoped sooner or later—it has been later than we expected—the people would realize the value of an *independent* month piece through which they could make known their wants and give expression to grievances, and ultimately give it substantial support.

Louisiana has within her borders colored people alone sufficient in numbers and wealth to support handsomely a daily paper; and they ought to do it, and no doubt would do it, if the masses understood fully the power and importance of the press. It is a public instructor of the very highest consequence and wher properly conducted elevates the morals and the public spirit of the community. No people on earth need a manly, independant and fearless press half so much as ours. To impress this fact upon their minds has been one of our chief aims. That we have made some progress in this direction we know by the power the LOUISIANIAN developed in the last Republican primary elections throughout the State and the joy and satisfaction expressed by the people over its re-appearance.

Greatly encouraged by these evidences of popular approval we intend to push forward and, "hew to the line let the clups fall where they may."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

"A national convention of colored men is called to meet in Washington, D. C., March 3, 1881. Will Minnesota be represented in that convention? Echo answers, no.—St. Paul Review.

The Republican Advocate has also pronounced against the movement. The Leader has not pronounced for it, and the LOUISIANIAN propounds a conundrum."

The People's Advocate supplements the above references to the proposed national convention of colored men with the following sensible comment:

"With the impression made by the Civil Rights convention held here in 1873, and similar bodies subsequently, we do not look forward to the proposed conference called here in March next with any great confidence, either towards securing the political acknowledgment desired or promoting, though it be ever so remotely, the materials interests of the people concerned.

Without dwelling on the hold of those at the head of the movement on the public, we take this opportunity to say that General Garfield, experienced politician and statesman that he is, will not fall into the trap of rewarding any man or men through any notoriety gained at a convention here. A more effective way to secure recognition would be by local conferences and local organizations.

The people see this, and we notice but little said favorably to this St. Louis movement, hence it is likely to prove a fizzle and a farce."

The following tinthful paragraph is from the Topeka *Tribune*:

"While we love to recount the many manly things done by the Republican party, we do not like to have our co-operation claimed and accredited to mere gratitude. If we owed anything we paid it long since. It is an insult to our intelligence to harp gratitude any longer."

There are three companions with whom a man should always keep on good terms—his wife, his stomach and his conscience.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Remember, 1st, that in teaching, as well as in other business, you must have a good deal of capital invested to obtain large proceeds.

2d. Remember that your capital is your health, your education, your library, your determination to brighten and improve yourself, and your power to teach others.

3d. Remember that every good business man seeks to enlarge his business each year, by constantly investing more capital

4th. Remember that good business men watch the market; they mark what others are doing, note how they do it, and take papers and journals that give specific information. You will be very shortsighted if you do not imitate their example.

5th. Business men often meet and consult—they have exchanges, boards of trade, hold fairs, etc. Teachers who do not pursue a similar line of conduct have themselves to blame when they fail.

6th. Remember that your work is a business in many respects, and must be conducted on business principles; that it does not consist in keeping your pupils still, and getting replies to questions, many of which you could not answer yourself.

7th. Remember that your work, if done aright, will make a competent man or woman; it will, like any business, give you a better judgment, more information, and a wider range of thought.

8th. Remember that you ought to be more deeply interested in it every day, as every business man in his business.—*Ex.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The *Memphis Appeal* says: "This is just what every State in the Union will have to do in order properly to confront the uprising tide of ignorance and vice that is fast becoming our most difficult problem to solve, and threatens to be the heaviest of the tax-payer's burdens. At the last session of the New Jersey Legislature, a compulsory education bill was passed, and now that the schools have been reopened through that State, its provisions are to be rigidly enforced. This bill is as follows:

'Every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and thirteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private school at least twelve weeks in each year, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive. This attendance is not required if the child's mental or physical condition is impaired. Instead of attendance the child may be instructed at home in branches commonly taught in the public schools. If the person having charge of such a child neglect his duty he will forfeit twenty dollars to the school district. This penalty may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district. If the parent or guardian prove extreme poverty, he is relieved from the penalty.'

Tennessee will be forced to adopt just such a law as the above. Education is unquestionably the one great means of civilization, increasing the reliability of men and women, and fitting them for an intelligent use of all their faculties, in their homes, their workshops and their offices, and it should be made compulsory."

Bad habits are the thistles of the heart, and every indulgence in them is a seed from which will come forth a crop of rank weeds.

One of the kindest things heaven has done for man is denying him power of looking into the future.

Persons travelling on freight trains must provide themselves with tickets before starting, as the conductors are not allowed to collect the fare. Two young gents started hunting on Saturday night and not having tickets they were unable to proceed, as it was then too late to procure them.

The following telegram to the "Inter Ocean" is not in accord with the Recorder's paragraph relative to Senator Bruce's opinion on the cabinet question:

"Washington, Jan. 6.—The suggestion that Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, be called into the Cabinet of Garfield has been suggested to the President-elect, and he thinks well of it, but is reported as saying that there is plenty of time for reflection. It has been represented to Senator Bruce that certain parties have told General Garfield that his (Bruce's) appointment to the Cabinet would make a row in the South and injure the Republican party there, as a step toward social equality. Senator Bruce thinks this very unmanly warfare; that he has been long in public life, and never yet went anywhere he was not invited. He wishes a distinction drawn between equality before the law and social equality."

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 13, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., January 24, 1880, for furnishing such supplies as may be required from time to time by this Mint, during the six months ending June 30, 1881, embracing acids and other chemicals, wood, coal, charcoal, salt, copper, zinc, borax, soap, oils, crucibles, covers, stirrers, brick, gloves, mittens, coin, bags, cotton cloth, dry goods, metals, hardware, and other necessary supplies.

Schednles and blank forms for proposals with information as to quantities of such articles that will probably be required, will be furnished upon application.

Proposals will be considered separately, on each article, and upon a comparison of the prices and samples of articles furnished, and will be accepted as to the whole or a part as may be deemed for the interest of the Government, the right to reject any or all proposals being reserved.

Requisitions will be made upon the parties whose bids may be accepted and the articles must be furnished as required without delay. A good and sufficient bond with two responsible sureties will be required of all parties where bids may be accepted for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders, all proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned and the envelope endorsed

"Proposals for Supplies."
M. V. DAVIS,
2t Superintendent.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m.
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Mail No. ..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:35 a. m.
Mixed No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair to Chattanooga daily, without change.

Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

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FIRST CLASS BOARD, by the Day, Week or Month, 1512 L street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. S. D. REVELS, Proprietress. 11-29

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting of

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Feb. 8, 1881,
ALL THE PRIZES ARE
PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.
Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN., 15, 1881.

The city debt is the all absorbing question.

Business in the United States Courts is very brisk.

Thornton's circus went to pieces last Tuesday in Algiers.

All of the baliffs in the United States Courts are colored.

There will be a grand masquerade ball at the Frances Amis to-night.

M. J. Simms had a short spell of sickness, but is again at his work.

C. J. Holmes was appointed Clerk in the post office on last Saturday.

It is rumored that the Jeunes Amis cleared $200 on their New Years ball.

Only two or three murders is the record in that line for the week in this city.

Mr. G. H. Fayerweather has resigned as chorister of the St. Phillip's P. E. Church.

The color line in the theatres here is an outrage on civilization and a serious loss to lessees.

The arrival of the mails "on time" in this city is an agreeable surprise to our business community.

J. B. Gaudet has received the charter and laws for the District Grand Lodge, State of Louisiana.

Messrs. Gordon and Roxborough were in the city Wednesday on business. They both look hale and hearty.

The young people are looking forward to the book reception to be given by the Americus Club with great anticipations.

The Camelia Social gave a little dance on Wednesday night, but they will give something grand Wednesday week.

Rex and his Royal Host held a meeting last Monday evening to further preparations for the approaching Mardi Gras.

Louisiana's Cincinnatus Hon. M. G. Bobe has returned to his plow. He deserves success and will no doubt achieve it.

The Silver Leaf Social gave their grand fancy dress and disguise soiree at Economy Hall on the 10th. It was a grand affair in every respect.

A man by the name of Malloy died last Wednesday from the effects of a wound made with an umbrella. After this let pistols and knives be discarded.

Quite a number of colored men petitioned President Hayes by telegraph Wendesday night in favor of Judge E. C. Billings for the vacant U. S. Circuit Judgeship.

The Terpsichorean met again Tuesday night and conducted the preparatory arrangements for their soiree. It is understood that they intend to make it thorough in every respect.

Hon. A. J. Dumont, whose appointment as Naval Officer, was recently confirmed by the Senate, has filed his new bond ($40,000) with Messrs. B. F. Joubert and Henry Weber sureties.

Prof. Alexanders' lecture before the Theological class of Straight's University on Miracles last Wednesday night was interesting and instructive. Young men, you would do well to attend the next.

Wisdom Masonic Lodge No. 28, working the Scottish Rite in the English language, under the Supreme Council of this State, has been revived from its slumbers with Wm. H. Green as Worshipful Master.

The mysterious two, representing the French peasant and white domino, created quite a sensation at the Young Veterans ball, the young bloods are curious to know who are they?

The Southern University was opened last Monday with a full corps of professors and very few pupils. In the absence of a colored high school the University ought to have a large attendance of students.

The new city government seems to have overlooked the colored citizen in their appointment of subordinates. They don't take as much stock in the colored voter as they did a few days before the election.

The concert of Pilgrim Tabernacle No. 4, at Turners Hall last Monday evening, is spoken of very highly by those who were fortunate enough to be present. Mr. R. B. Johnson will please accept thanks for complimentary ticket.

It is reported that considerable dissatisfaction exists about the limited number of guests invited to the dancing social entertainment lately given at Cottrell Hall and that the "soreheads" propose to retaliate in kind. Don't do it boys. It won't pay.

A gang of white laborers attempted to draw the color line at the Dominion Warehouse last Wednesday and for a time refused to allow colored men to work in the same gang. The timely arrival of the police prevented a disturbance and the brethren were soon working peacefully together.

Information has been received that there will be organized among the young men of this city, an organization, which proposes to deal out pleasure pure and unalloyed. The plans of this organization have not yet been made known, but suffice it to say, that the character of the young men that compose it, and their social standing in the community, will satisfy everybody that, with them, "There is no such word as fail."

The G. U. O. of O. F. have elected the following delegates to the Anniversary Parade May 10, 1881:

Emblem of Progress Lodge.—Fred R. Burns, H. C. Nicholls and A. A. Gaines.

Pride of Louisiana Lodge.—C. J. Thomas, James J. Taylor and John Jones.

P. G. M. Council.—Geo. C. Mason, Cyrus Spotts and C. B. Wilson.

Orleans Patriarchie.—J. C. Graves, E. J. Holmes and J. P. Brown.

The committee will meet Sunday, January 16th, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street. All lodges in New Orleans have been invited to send delegates.

1881.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 0
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

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Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

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86th YEAR.

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THE

PEOPLE'S

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COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

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GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the Louisianian will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the Louisianian from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fœcal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate qantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFCTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

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Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remainiug units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Feb. 8, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

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SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending tor COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

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And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning,

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate qantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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